



BOUND TO BLOOM! BOOM!

FORTUITOUS FIGURES FOR FORTUNE'S FAVORITE.

Why Winning Wichita With Walls Will Work Wonders.

The Peerless Princess of the Plains—The Pride of the Prairie—The Winning Wonder The Majestic Mascot.

A Growth Which Must Surpass Any Growth Ever Made by Any City In Any Country at Any Time and Which Will Make Wichita the Greatest City in Kansas by January 1st, 1888.

Wichita will make the greatest growth the coming season ever made by any city of Kansas in any single year, if not a greater growth than was ever recorded of any city of its size at anytime in any country. Her growth for 1887 will not only be a wonderful one compared with her astonishing record of 1886, but it will be a phenomenal one. Nor are these words written in the interest of a boom or in the interest of speculators or investors in real estate; nor are they written to discourage any other prosperous and growing locality, nor yet to arouse the envy of any would be rival far or near. They are but sober words, based upon a knowledge of facts, and are as conclusive as that which will have no rival in Kansas twelve months hence, as sure as the fact that no prediction of the writer, in the past, touching Wichita's future, ever failed of the most satisfactory fulfillment.

That the people of Kansas as well as those interested in other states, may for themselves understand that what we assert is truth, we will set out some facts and figures which, however, seemingly startling in the aggregate can be readily verified, and if verified, then our assertion that Wichita by January, 1888, will have no rival in Kansas, must stand as having been demonstrated. And it must not be thought that what we shall say is all; it is but one phase of the growth and development which the bright days of four months hence will be affording the most convincing and ample proof. Facts are stubborn things.

Brick and mortar, wood, glass and iron largely constitute the outward semblance as well as the tangible substance of every city. In these respects Wichita will double her values and greatness in 1887, as contracts already let and completed most fully guarantee. Just think of it! The Richey and Dill and Snyder and Eckhart block on Douglas avenue between Fourth and Fifth avenues, under contract, three hundred feet front, twelve buildings one hundred and twenty feet deep and four stories high, to cost \$150,000. Facts are stubborn things!

On the same street, one block east, the Denning hotel, a magnificent and imposing building, one hundred feet front by one hundred and twenty feet deep, six stories high, grounds being cleared and material contracted for, to cost \$125,000, which added to the foregoing makes \$275,000 within the space of six hundred feet. She is bound to bloom and boom!

A block of business rooms, on Lawrence, south of First street, two hundred and seventy-five feet front, one hundred and twenty feet deep, eleven buildings, in all, five stories high, to cost \$125,000 and we have \$400,000. But she is bound to bloom and boom!

The Madison block, on west Douglas avenue, to consist of four mercantile rooms and a bank, five buildings complete, three stories high, excavations being made, Fort Scott brick now being delivered, to cost \$50,000 more and we have another total of \$450,000. But she is bound to bloom and boom!

A Grand Opera house, the gem of the state, on south Topeka avenue, by Sells Brothers & Crawford, the grounds purchased and the superstructure to cost not less than \$75,000, a bond signed by J. R. Mulvane and P. L. Bonebrake of Topeka, in a like sum, that it shall be completed by September 1st, 1887, and we bring our amount to \$525,000, an even half million of dollars. But she is bound to bloom and boom.

On the corner of William and Market streets, for which the excavations are now being made and for which Congress has already appropriated \$100,000, which is to be expended this year, a three-story combination cut stone, terra cotta and pressed brick government building, and the work of our masons and carpenters is swelled to \$625,000. But she is bound to bloom and boom.

The Garfield University, to be the larg-

est and grandest educational edifice in the state of Kansas, the basement of which is already in and which basement cost twenty-two thousand dollars, and for which one million two hundred and fifty thousand pressed brick have been purchased and are under contract to be delivered this winter, with \$50,000 of unexpended cash in the treasury, a building to be finished in 1887, and which is to cost complete, \$135,000—probably a much greater amount—increases the sum to be put into Wichita walls to \$750,000. Facts are stubborn things, and she is bound to bloom and boom.

The mercantile palace of Abe Smith, north of his present block, corner of Main and Third streets, four stories high, 50x140 feet, iron, stone and pressed brick front, which will absorb something more than \$50,000 hard cash, and the sum grows to \$800,000. Facts are stubborn things, and she is bound to bloom and boom.

Down, again, on South Market, corner of Williams street, from where the old buildings were removed last week, to be replaced immediately with a modern business structure, by the Root Brothers, and facing the government building, four stories high, iron, glass and stone front, massive and imposing, architect's figures \$50,000, and the brick and stone and mortar sum reaches \$825,000. Facts are stubborn things, and she is bound to bloom and boom.

The Wichita University of the Reformed church, on College Hill, under the patronage of the Synod of Pennsylvania, to cost \$75,000, all of solid white magnesia stone, whose massive walls will be crayed against our eastern sky before the frosts of another winter shall come, contract let and bonds for faithfulness given, and \$925,000 will have gone into the pockets of our mechanics, laborers and manufacturers for 1887. Facts are stubborn things, and Wichita is bound to bloom and boom.

Around on the corner of First and Water streets two wholesale houses, basements in and walls well under way, each 120 deep, three stories high, worth when completed \$15,000 each, and again on the corner of Second and Main, Peter Getto's iron and brick front, four stories, magnificent, already under way, 50x100, with Warrensburg cut stone trimmings \$30,000 more, and the building of the Heiserman, Myers, et al, block, now more than half done, \$20,000 to finish, and the money to be expended in buildings in Wichita this season has reached the sum of \$985,000. Facts are stubborn things! and she is bound to bloom and boom!

Again over on the West Side the Catholic Sisters' Academy, the walls being already started, \$25,000, and the hospital, etc., \$25,000 more, and we have accumulated and to spare. Facts are stubborn things! and our city is bound to bloom and boom and flourish!

The Wichita National Bank building to be made four stories, designs all drawn, \$50,000, the Citizens Bank building to be made four stories, designs all complete, 50x50, four stories high above a high basement, \$50,000 more, and the lumber and the mortar and the labor bills for the season figure \$1,135,000. Facts are stubborn things! and Wichita is bound to bloom and boom and flourish!

Next down on Douglas avenue is the Capt. Fred Smythe & Sons magnificent implement palace to go up 75x120, plans all drawn and approved, estimated contract price \$60,000, and just west of him the Zimmerman factory, pressed brick and tile front, to be 25x120, \$25,000 more; then out east of the railroad tracks on this same avenue the four story jobbing house of Henry Swisher, then west again on the same avenue, fronting the Douglas Avenue House, the Baskley and McCombs block, to be 75x120, three and possibly four stories high, which will not cost less than \$45,000, and our accumulating sum for buildings to be erected must be put down at \$1,235,000. Figures are stubborn things.

To these must be added, some later contracts among which are the B. V. Baird block, the purchased site for which is on the corner of Emporia and Douglas avenues, the elevation plans showing four high stories, 50x140, the estimated cost being \$30,000; the three-story pressed brick business house of C. W. Myers on Market, north of the Beacon block, \$25,000; the Fletcher building on South Fifth \$15,000; the Young Men's Christian Association building, corner First and Topeka, architects figures \$50,000; the Women's Christian Temperance Union building on the corner of Market and English, 75x90, \$25,000; the Congregational Female college, arrangements for the building of which, though not complete, will be within a few days, \$50,000; and the new Woman's Benevolent Home, the figures for which have not been furnished, which can be

thrown in for good measure, and the list of the walls and roofs and foundations and floors which are to be built and laid in 1887 in Wichita has reached \$1,400,000. Just think of it. Facts are stubborn things, and Wichita, the Peerless Princess of the Plains, is bound to bloom, and boom, and flourish.

In all these lists of building enumerated to be erected in our city this year, it will be noticed that we have solely confined ourselves to large building business blocks and public buildings which have been provided for, all of which have been through the hands of the architects, a majority of which are under actual contract and several of which have been started, or with portions of the material on hand; but, there are other classes of building and other walls of brick, mortar, stone and iron, which are to go up this year and to be paid for, of which we will speak, for facts are stubborn things! and Wichita is bound to bloom and boom and flourish!

In the way of factories to be erected, the Xenia, Ohio, sash, door and blind factory, on East Williams street, estimated cost \$20,000; the Wichita patent roofing factory, 40x120, contract price \$32,500; the crystal ice factory and plant to be finished by the first day of May, of brick and stone, four stories high, price \$50,000; The Kansas Furniture company building and plant, four stories, price \$50,000; the Oshkosh door moulding factory for which we have no figures, the Peris laundry and machine shop for which we have no figures, the addition to the packing house for which we have no figures, the finishing of the five story Carey hotel, and the commercial building of Richards & Root, both ready for roofs, and for which we have no figures, three suburban churches under contract, but no figures, but all of which are thrown in for good measure, and still the sum of money which must be paid out for buildings in Wichita within the next twelve months amounts to \$1,567,500. Facts are stubborn things, and the Magical Mascot of the Meridian is bound to bloom and boom, and flourish.

In this amount of buildings provided for and to be erected in 1887, and which in number, magnitude and cost will be double that which any other city in Kansas can dare to hope for, we have left out the Fire, Marine & Insurance building, the company for which has been organized, the capital secured in Kentucky, and which building is to cost \$100,000, and the cost of three new freight and three new passenger depots—the aggregate amount of which will not be less than \$15,000, but the chances are five times that amount; and we have made any mention of the sums which it will take to finish a large number of business houses on which the contractors were caught by cold weather, amounting to not less than \$100,000 more; nor of the seventeen two and three story brick business houses which the owners of the lots have agreed to erect during the early summer between Third and Elm streets on Main, and which a competent contractor says will cost \$85,000; nor of the \$80,000 five-story 50x120 building, cut stone front and rough ashlar on side street which is expected to go up on the Sheets corner, nor of the scores of business buildings talked of and figured on but not certainly settled, and yet without these our list total is \$1,567,500; or nearly two millions of dollars to be expended alone in the class of buildings mentioned; for, facts are stubborn things and the Pride of the Plains is bound to bloom and boom and flourish.

Upwards of nine hundred residences were erected in Wichita during the past year, costing from one thousand to five thousand each and several of which cost from fifteen to twenty-five thousand dollars each, aggregating probably, at a very low estimate, two million dollars. While it is the opinion of those best posted that the number of residences for 1887 will exceed that of 1886, but a very few years to convince the public it was an unwise measure.

Mr. Gould's Opinion.
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—Jay Gould arrived in this city today en route south on his railroad on a tour of inspection. In a brief interview Mr. Gould said he was actively connected in having new separate lines worked in and an ultimate reorganization of the system, and that neither the Missouri Pacific nor Texas Pacific would make any new extensions until the fate of the interstate commerce bill was decided. He considered it that bill passed it would greatly injure the general interests of the nation, and he would not support it. He was not prepared to go into details on the subject, but would venture the assertion that should the bill pass it would take a very few years to convince the public it was an unwise measure.

A Baby Quake.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 10.—There was a slight earthquake tremor here about 5 o'clock tonight. It was felt at Summerville very distinctly. No harm was done and nobody was frightened.

The Logan Fund.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Capt. George E. Logan, of the National Tribune, has just received from the National Tribune, \$1,000. Hon. John Fitzgerald, Lincoln, Neb., \$1,000; John Claflin, \$250; Elliott Shepard, \$100.

Compelled With the Agreement.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—The \$1,800 mortgage on Mrs. Wittrock's property was paid through a loan agency in this city today, by the Adams Express company. Fred Wittrock's plea was that he could not get the money to get money to discharge the debt which was being pressed and it was said that he stipulated with the debtors that it should be paid.

Disastrous Railroad Wreck.
STANFORD, Va., Jan. 10.—A disastrous wreck occurred on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad this evening. A through freight train, running at the rate of forty miles an hour, collided with a very freight at Brady Station. Both trains were completely wrecked. Charles W. Smith, engineer, Joseph Newman, brakeman, and George Howell, fireman, were severely hurt, the latter dangerously.

Weather Report.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1 a. m.—For Missouri and Iowa: Warmer, southerly winds, fair weather followed by snow in the western portion.
For Kansas, Nebraska, and eastern Dakota: Southwesterly, shifting to colder northerly winds, snow.

Loose the Brakes.
Special telegraph to the Daily Eagle.
HARPER, Kan., Jan. 10.—The citizens of Harper have been assured by the D. M. & A. folks that their extension by way of Caldwell, Preceptor, Harper, Iuka, etc., known as the Arkansas Valley, Iuka & Northwestern, will be built. Propositions to vote had been already submitted in three townships on the line in Pratt county. The prospects of the other roads next summer makes Harper's outlook very bright.

John Roach, the Great Ship-builder Dead.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—John Roach, the great ship-builder, died at 8 this morning. The date of the funeral has not been decided upon; it will take place from St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, corner Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue—where he was buried on the day of his death. The interment will be in the family plot at Greenwood cemetery.

It is No. Trans, Says Charles.
BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Charles Francis Adams, Jr., formerly a prominent journalist of Boston, at one time proprietor of the Commonwealth Advertiser, died at his suburban residence, Willow Lawn, shortly after midnight Sunday, aged 76 years.

Eleven Obsolete Jorors.
WYANDOTT, Kan., Jan. 10.—The jury in the Hamilton case returned out at day and at 6 o'clock Judge Hamilton went home. He will return tomorrow morning. It is reported that the jury stands eleven for conviction and one for acquittal.

Labor Congress.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The International Union of masters and brick layers met here today with Alex. Partridge, of St. Louis, presiding. Over 100 delegates from all parts of the country were present representing 25,000 members. Commissioner Webb welcomed the delegates to the city in a brief speech. After the appointment of local committees and an inconclusive debate on the subject of open and secret sessions, the convention adjourned until tomorrow. Among the questions which it is said will come up for consideration are the relations of the Union to the Knights of Labor, and the hours of daily labor.

Gov. Martin's Address.
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—Gov. Martin arrived in this city today en route south on his railroad on a tour of inspection. In a brief interview Mr. Gould said he was actively connected in having new separate lines worked in and an ultimate reorganization of the system, and that neither the Missouri Pacific nor Texas Pacific would make any new extensions until the fate of the interstate commerce bill was decided. He considered it that bill passed it would greatly injure the general interests of the nation, and he would not support it. He was not prepared to go into details on the subject, but would venture the assertion that should the bill pass it would take a very few years to convince the public it was an unwise measure.

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THE CENTRAL FIGURE.

Incidents and Occurrences With-out Parallel Witnessed and Participated in

At the Capital of the Pivotal State of the Matchless American Union.

Kansas Governors all Present Save Three and Take Part in the

Inauguration Ceremonies of Gov. Martin and the State Officers—Elect—Governor's Address.

Felicitous Responses from Ex-Governors Present—Hatfield With-draws from the Contest for Speaker—Inauguration Ball, Etc.

TOPEKA TOPICS.

A Red Letter Day for the Capital City of the Magical State.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

NOW BY ST. PAUL.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 10.—It has been a red letter day for Topeka. The mild, gentle breeze from the direction of Wichita made a day that Italian, beneath their own azure skies, would prize as a model for all climates. The sun rose from its bed of emerald, and shone with splendor upon a scene never before witnessed in Kansas, never will be again and never has been in any state before. It is an event and an epoch in the history of the state—the meeting of the governors who for twenty-six years have led and controlled its destinies; have taken it through perils and disasters and have finally secured for it the present peerless and matchless splendor that crowns the work of a quarter of a century. All the ex-governors were here except Harvey, Crawford and Green. The two former are expected tonight.

At 3 o'clock they formed in line in the governor's office and marched to represent the state followed by the state officers. It was noticed that it was a little difficult to keep Governor Robinson and Governor St. John in line. Governor St. John cancelled two appointments for speech-making in Illinois in order to be here, thereby costing him \$100 to be present.

For hours before the commencement of the inaugural exercises, hundreds were seen wending their way to the hall, and hundreds were turned away who could not get into the hall. The hall was handsomely decorated. Over the speaker's desk was the representation of a mammoth sunflower. In the center of this was printed in big letters,

"KANSAS, 1888."

On each division of the corolla was some important information concerning this great state. These handsome items were as follows:

Cut 6,000,000 acres.
Garden products, \$26,100.
Fruit and eggs, \$1,999,357.
School buildings, 6,791.
Churches, 1,478.
Railroads, 10,863.
Horses, mules, etc.

Over the cut entrance was a large illustration of a railroad train giving the number of miles of road constructed in the different states in 1886.

KANSAS CAME FIRST
With 1,500 miles. Festoons of evergreens also decorated the hall, while from each column and pilaster were displayed the national colors.

Captain Johnson, master of ceremonies, called the audience to order as the cannon in the state house yard sent forth a deafening salute. Marshall's military band favored the assembly with an excellent selection, after which Dr. McCalla offered prayer to the Almighty God, thanking Him for the blessings bestowed upon this commonwealth, and asking a continuance of those favors and His richest blessings upon the officers of state.

Capt. Johnson, master of ceremonies, in the course of his remarks said: The sturdy sons of Kansas struck relentless blows, and the shackles fell from 4,000,000 slaves. Led by these men who grace this occasion they founded a state whose cornerstone was freedom, liberty, justice and law. There are other evils to be driven out. There are other wrongs to be righted. Let us emulate the example of these men, although we differ as to details, and never stop the conflict until every grog shop is closed and every man in his land receives that just reward due him for his sweat and toil.

GOV. MARTIN'S ADDRESS.
Governor Martin then delivered his inaugural address which was as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:
I heard a gentleman say recently: I have known all the governors of Kansas. I asked how many governors has Kansas had? He thought a moment and replied: Nine. I presume a very large majority, even of those best informed in the political history of the state, would make the wrong reply. For Kansas has had sixteen real and four acting governors, and, since admission into the union, the state has had ten. I am glad the committee having in charge the ceremonies today did not forget this fact, and so did not omit to invite the Hon. N. Green, who was governor of Kansas from November 4, 1868, to January 11, 1869.

It is not inappropriate, I think, on an occasion of this character, to briefly recall some facts connected with the incumbents of the executive office of Kansas. I have known all our governors, territorial and state, except two, Reeder and Geary, and all of the acting governors except one, Woodson. The territorial period extended from June, 1854, to January, 1860, and during those six years and a half seven governors and five secretaries, who at times acted as governors, were appointed by the president. Kansas had a small

population then; but then, as now, the voice of Kansas was heard in the land, and it was no puny infant's cry. So the presidents sent out to govern this lusty young giant of the American desert, strong men and who had had a large and valuable training in civil affairs, as they were, one and all glad to come, and to link their names and fames with that of Kansas.

The territorial governors appointed were, in succession, Andrew H. Reeder, John L. Dawson, Wilson Shannon, John W. Geary, Robert J. Walker, James W. Denver, and Samuel Medary, and the secretaries were Daniel Woodson, Frederick P. Stanton, James W. Denver, Hugh S. Walsh, and George M. Boele. All came to Kansas and served in the positions to which they were appointed, except one, Mr. Dawson, who declined. Of these seven governors, all were lawyers except two, Geary, who was a merchant, and Medary, who was a printer by trade. Five were born in Pennsylvania; one, Shannon, Ohio, and one, Denver, in Virginia.

As I have stated, these territorial governors were generally distinguished men. Governor Reeder, previous to his appointment as governor, had never held an office, but he had been, for many years, one of the most eminent lawyers of Pennsylvania. Wilson Shannon had been twice elected governor of Ohio, and had also served as minister to Mexico before coming to Kansas.

Robert J. Walker had been a U. S. senator from Mississippi, and secretary of the treasury during President Polk's administration. James W. Denver had represented California in congress, and served as commissioner of Indian affairs.

Samuel Medary was an editor of national reputation, and had been governor of Minnesota. All except Geary were over forty years of age when appointed, and he, the youngest of them all, had been a soldier in the Mexican war. After leaving Kansas he rose to the rank of major general in the Union army, and was, later, elected governor of Pennsylvania.

Thus three of our territorial governors have been the chief executives of three other states. All of the territorial governors appointed, except one, Denver, are dead; but the secretaries of the territory, all of whom acted as governors during their terms of office, are all alive except one, Hugh S. Walsh.

Kansas has also elected three governors who never served, viz: Charles Robinson, elected under the Topeka constitution, George W. Smith, chosen under the Le-compton constitution, and Henry Adams, elected under the Leavenworth constitution. My honored predecessor, this enjoys the distinction of having been elected under two constitutions. He is the first governor of Kansas in a double sense—he has chosen to that office under the first and the last constitution framed for the state.

Of the governors of the state, four were under thirty-five when elected to office, all except two are now past forty, and the oldest was first chosen to that office as a member of the legislature in 1860, and has since that time served in the legislature for twenty-two years, and the present governor, for over twenty-nine years; and all except one, Governor Harvey, are still citizens of the state. Eight of the ten served in the legislature previous to their election to the executive office, the other two, Governor Robinson and Anthony, have since served as members of the law making branch of the state government. One, Governor Robinson, is a native of Massachusetts; three, Geary, Green and Glick, are natives of Ohio; two, Medary and Martin, of Pennsylvania; one, Harvey, of Virginia; one, Anthony, of New York; and one, St. John, of Indiana. Governor Robinson was a physician; three, Crawford, St. John and Glick, were lawyers; one, Geary, a merchant; two, Osborn and Martin, were farmers. Green was a surveyor, Harvey a surveyor, and Anthony a thimble.

All except four, Robinson, Geary, Osborn and Glick, served in the Union army during the war. Only one of our governors, Green, graduated at college or university. George W. Smith, Harvey, was elected to the U. S. States senate after the expiration of his term as governor, and Governor Osborn represented the country as United States minister to Chili and Brazil.

Twenty-six years have come and gone since the first governor of the state, Andrew H. Reeder, was elected, and all his successors with us yet. Here are the executives who organized the splendid republics young Kansas sent out to battle for the honor of the flag. Here are those who saw the dawn and morning of that marvelous development which began with the close of the civil war, and has since spread over 400 miles of fair and fertile country. Here are those who were called upon to protect our frontiers against repeated incursions by merciless savages. Here are those who have witnessed the still more dreadful and terrible incursions of the scourge of slavery, and have seen the sun of the sun at midday. Here are those who have occupied the executive chair during the last years of peaceful prosperity and unexampled growth.

We greet them one and all, cordially and gratefully. We salute them as the men whom the people of Kansas have deemed worthy of their highest trusts. We honor them as men who have guided the state through difficulties and dangers, onward and upward to the shining stars. We testify willingly and thankfully our appreciation of the courage and fidelity with which they discharged their arduous and often difficult and perplexing duties. We receive and welcome them as the honored guests of this occasion. And in speaking in the names of the people of Kansas, and expressing, as I am sure I do, the sentiment which fills the hearts of all the people, pray that their days may be long and peaceful, and that prosperity may abide with and bless them to the end.

GOV. MARTIN'S ADDRESS.
Gov. Martin having finished his address, Chief Justice Horton

ADMINISTERED THE OATH.
of office after the usual custom. The oath was administered while the two held an open Bible jointly in their hands. At the conclusion of the oath Gov. Martin kissed the sacred volume, which completed the most impressive ceremony.

Marshall's band then contributed to the pleasure of the occasion another of their most excellent selections.

STATE OFFICERS QUALIFIED.
This was followed by the administration of the oath of office after the usual custom to—

Hon. A. P. Reble, lieutenant governor.
Hon. D. M. Valentine, chief justice.
Hon. E. B. Allen, secretary of state.
Hon. James Hamilton, state treasurer.
Hon. Tim McCarthy, auditor of state.
Hon. S. B. Bradford, attorney general.
Hon. J. H. Lawhead, superintendent of public instruction.

THE EX-GOVERNORS.
After the close of the exercises Captain Johnson, in a very pleasant manner, introduced ex-Governor Charles Robinson.

Governor Robinson said that the chairman had made him a better man in his introduction than he deserved, for while, as the chairman had said, that he at one time had twenty indictments pending against him at one time, there was in addition four indictments now pending against him in California for capital punishment. He said that he did not know that he was to make a speech here until last evening when he received a notice from the newspaper union that they desired a copy of his speech in advance. His remarks throughout the day were appropriate.

Ex-Governor Thomas Carney was next introduced. He said he did not come to make a speech, but to be a part of a show; a show which he presumed no other state could make. He said that he presumed that the object of getting all the governors of Kansas together was to contrast their looks with the present governor. Gov. Carney then narrated in a most pleasant and humorous manner his experience in the executive chair of Kansas.

Ex-Governors Crawford and Green being absent, Governor Osborn was introduced. He said that he was aware of the exercises to take place here and was prepared himself for it. The speech was a very pleasant and interesting one, and was characteristic of Governor Osborn's patriotism and enthusiasm.

Governor Anthony was next introduced and made a brief but eloquent speech. He said that he had noticed that all the governors before him had said that they were not aware that they would be expected to make a speech, yet each of them went down in his pocket and drew forth a well prepared speech. He added that the first introduction that he had of what would be required of him, was when a newspaper reporter selected him for